

ery senior president of the third commission, which had to do with most of the practical questions as to the conduct of war.

#### Real Work by Four Commissions.

There were four commissions altogether, and in these all the real work was done. They were practically large committees. They discussed each proposition submitted to the conference and either killed it or put it in shape to be voted on by the conference at large.

By far the most important questions discussed were those backed by the United States. The first was the establishment of compulsory arbitration as a substitute for, or at least as a preliminary to, war, the rendering of private property at sea, the right of the belligerent to search for and seize contraband of war, and the right of the belligerent to the collection of private debts by armed force, executed by a strong power against the weak one. The last of these, as proposed by Mr. Choate, was a modification of the draft approved at Rio de Janeiro.

All of these proposals, and indeed everything that was proposed, met with strenuous opposition from one or more powers. At the outset, Russia seemed to be the chief obstructive, opposing everything which did not seem to fit her peculiar needs and desires. Later, Marshall von Bieberstein came to the front as the chief obstructive; in the later sessions he made no bones about showing that Germany did not wish to permit any legislation that would lessen the likelihood of war, nor yet any that would hamper her in a contest with France or England or with them in any way.

#### Hopeless System of Obstruction.

Another hopeless system of obstruction resulted from the equal representation of the minor powers with the great ones at the conference. By combining, such states as Roumania and Ecuador were able to defeat any proposition, no matter how vital to the interests of great nations like France, Germany and England. It was the small states, especially those of Latin America, that rendered individual efforts to establish a great permanent international tribunal to which all disputes might be referred. They were the equal representation on the bench, to which, of course, the great powers could not consent and failing to get it, they virtually killed the project. The United States and the United States, on the whole, stood together for all plans looking to the preservation of peace, but in general on subjects of minor importance they were overwhelmingly outvoted. The commission, when it became impossible to reach any real result on any given proposal, usually called its conference by a sentimental vote in favor of "the principle." This commission finally so disgusted Mr. Choate and the American delegates so much that they indignantly refused to vote when, October 11, the commission adopted a milk-and-water memorandum setting forth the principles the powers recognized that the time was ripe for mutually accepting certain questions as suitable for obligatory arbitration.

#### Imposing Array of Propositions.

At the fifth plenary session of the conference, held on Thursday, an imposing array of propositions was presented as its final act. It is altogether doubtful what they amount to. To what extent they are mere declarations of principle without binding force, and to what extent they are mere improvements in the conventions already existing, cannot be known until the text of the articles as signed by the delegates is revealed.

It is certain that Mr. Choate's proposal for the immunity of merchant ships at sea during war has not been put in force, and the arbitration court plans have been rendered abortive by failure to name the judges or even to decide their number or method of choice. The question of aylum to warships in neutral ports appears to have been settled on a somewhat wide basis, so that the United States at least will be in the power of Russia to give United States warships complete shelter and to allow them to remain in the harbor of a neutral port at the event of war with Japan, without infringing the laws of neutrality. A couple of weeks ago Mr. Nathan suggested that the next day in the morning should not be held for twelve years, in which preparations could be made for it. The question of questions and exchange of views among the powers, before the close, however, the consensus of opinion seemed to be that a conference should be held in 1915, and Queen Victoria wrote a letter promising a welcome to the delegates in that year.

#### OUTLOOK FOR PARCELS POST.

Plan to Remove the Objections of Country Merchants.

Postmaster General Meyer feels much encouraged by the outlook for a parcels post in this country. He has received from Elisha Winter, New York, president of the National Association of Retail Merchants, assurance that the opposition of that body to the project had been overcome. These merchants had feared that if Mr. Meyer's plan for transmitting parcels, up to eleven pounds, at 12 cents a pound, should be adopted, it would mean the ruin of the country shopkeeper.

Mr. Meyer, however, in an address delivered at Boston, October 12, pointed out that his proposition included a protective measure for the small retail merchants. This is to send parcels, mailed by a patron of the same rural delivery route or at the distributing station, to a customer at that route at the rate of 5 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof, so that a package weighing eleven pounds may be sent for 25 cents.

At present the rural carriers, it is said, lose the Post Office Department, use less than three-quarters of the capacity of their wagons and will have plenty of room to carry parcels. There will not only be no additional cost to the government for this customers, but it will be a source of revenue, since the cost of railway transportation is absent.

#### OCEAN LINERS' MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Arrived: Steamers Perugia, Leghorn, Naples and Ancona; St. Paul, Southampton and Cherbourg.

Sailed: Steamers Philadelphia, Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Konig Albert, Naples and Genoa; Lusitania, Naples and Genoa; Finland, Antwerp, via Dover; Columbia, Glasgow, via Mowille, Lussitania, Liverpool, via Queenstown; Minnetonka, London; Patricia, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

SAVED: October 19.—Sailed: Steamer La Savote, New York.

LIZARD, October 19.—Sailed: Steamer Geisnau, New York for Bremen.

GLASGOW, October 18.—Arrived: Steamer Cathartian, Philadelphia, via St. Paul.

HONGKONG, October 18.—Arrived: Steamer Montague, Vancouver, via Yokohama.

CHERBOURG, October 19.—Arrived: Steamer Bluecher, New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg (and proceeded).

NEW CASTLE, N. S. W., October 6.—Sailed: Steamer Rover, San Francisco.

COPENHAGEN, October 17.—Sailed: Steamer Hellig Olav, New York.

NAPLES, October 18.—Sailed: Steamer Cretico, Genoa, New York.

FATRAS, October 16.—Sailed: Steamer Neapolitan, New York, via Genoa.

LONDON, October 18.—Sailed: Steamers Berak, Seattle; 19th, Minnehaha, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 19.—Sailed: Steamer New York, New York, via Cherbourg.

MARSHVILLE, October 17.—Arrived: Steamer America, New York, via Naples.

NAPLES, October 19.—Arrived: Steamer Koenig, Lussitania, via Gibraltar, for Genoa (and proceeded).

THIESTE, October 18.—Sailed: Steamer Panama, New York, via Genoa.

YOKOHAMA, October 19.—Sailed: Steamer Admiral Exelmans, San Francisco.

Rev. Thomas E. McGuigan, who was acting pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church during the illness of Rev. Dr. J. J. Stafford, has returned from a week's visit to the Jamestown exposition.

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR LOSING STRENGTH

Condition Not at All Satisfactory to Physicians.

factory to Physicians.

FEVER AND COUGH PERSIST

Precautions That Are Taken in the

Royal Apartments.

HE WILL KEEP ON AT WORK

Refuses to Believe He Is Seriously

Sick, Though Every One Else

Knows Otherwise.

Even official news from the

Emperor of Austria is not reassuring.

It is stated that he has been

better in the past twenty-four

hours, but it is admitted at the

same time that the catarrh and

fever from which he suffers is

stubborn and is sapping his

strength through cutting off his

normal supply of sleep and nourishment.

The emperor, on the other hand, declines to allow that

he is a sick man, and against the

entreaties of his physician, insists

on keeping up with his daily

work. There are fears that the

exertion may bring about a sudden

collapse.

VIENNA, October 19.—Reports tonight

concerning the emperor's condition were

unfavorable. There are symptoms of

angina pectoris, and his majesty shows

much apathy, weakness and depression.

The emperor received his old spiritual

director, Bishop Laurence, Mayer, three

times during the course of the day and

made confession. He expressed a desire

to have mass said in his chamber to-

morrow, and therefore an improvised al-

ter will be set up in one of the adjoining

rooms, Bishop Mayer acting as the cele-

brant, after which the emperor will re-

ceive communion.

Emperor Francis Joseph has now

been ill nearly three weeks, and,

while he has made some improve-

ment, his condition is not yet sat-

isfactory. There is still a certain amount

of disquietude regarding the ultimate out-

come. The catarrh is not diminishing,

and the strength of the patient has been

reduced because of lack of nourishment

and sleep. The disease itself, however,

is not causing any actual uneasiness, the

main reason for solicitude being found

in the general condition of the aged mon-

arch. The efforts of the attending physi-

cians are being directed toward aver-

ing in every way possible anything that

would tend further to reduce the patient's

strength. Everything possible is being

done to supply the emperor with fresh

air, and a miniature garden, composed

of small pine trees, has been improvised

in the imperial bedroom. The pines are

said to have a beneficial effect. An

evaporator has been set up in a room

adjoining that occupied by the emperor and

vapors are wafted into the sickroom.

Up to the present time the emperor has

worn a military uniform, but on the ad-

vice of his physicians he is now clad in

a blouse which covers his chest com-

pletely. On his head he wears an old

fatigue cap, such as was the fashion in

the Austrian army several decades ago.

Cough Is Bad.

The spirits of the emperor were some-

what brighter today than yesterday, but

he was compelled to rest more frequently

in his armchair. Every time he got

up he would move over to his desk and

diligently to work on state papers.

His majesty is keeping up the delusion

that he is not a sick man, and in the mat-

ter of working he persists in disobeying

the advice of his doctors, who realize

that even this small amount of labor is

not a good thing for his general condi-

tion. The fever has not returned, not

with the coughing fits, but after the

noon, but it was comparatively violent at

times.

After the regular examination this

evening the doctors declared the con-

dition of the patient to be relatively

satisfactory. They are not yet inclined,

however, to make a decisive prognosis,

but content themselves with pointing out

that so long as the catarrh and weak-

ness remain there must still be reason

for solicitude.

Daughter Is With Him.

Owing to the cloudiness of the weather

the parade arranged to take place in the

galleries of Schoenbrunn castle has been

postponed.

Archduchess Marie Valerie, the em-

peror's daughter, is to visit Schoenbrunn

tomorrow and will remain over night.

This announcement today created some

excitement, but, as a matter of fact,

the visit of the archduchess is due to

the necessity of her presence in Vienna

Monday for an ecclesiastical ceremony,

after which she will avail herself of the

opportunity to visit her father.

STATUE OF GEN. SIGEL

GREAT PARADE AT UNVEILING

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 19.—In the pres-

ence of an immense throng of people the

equestrian statue of Gen. Franz Sigel in

Riverside drive at 100th street was un-

veiled this afternoon.

The unveiling was followed by a parade,

in which detachments from the United

States Army and Navy, the national

guard and naval militia, the state and

thousands of members of German civic

societies took part.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the president

of the monument committee, in a short

speech told simply the history of the gal-

lant German-American soldier, and Franz

Sigel, the general's son, pulled the cord

which loosened the flags that hid the

statue.

Gov. Hughes and Herman Ridder made

addresses.

Following the unveiling there was a

great military and civic parade. Maj. Gen.

Charles E. Roe of the national guard, act-

ed as grand marshal. Those taking part

in the parade included the regular soldiers

of the infantry and artillery, and sailors

and marines from the naval vessels in

port, 6,000 soldiers and sailors of the na-

tional guard and naval militia, members

of the Grand Army of the Republic, the

Spanish War Veterans, and the Ger-

man societies, in all numbering about

12,000.

Dr. Edward J. Mahoney of Holyoke,

Mass., who is making a tour of the states

in his automobile, stopped in Washington

for a few days the past week, the guest

of friends. While here he visited the city

hospitals and Georgetown College.

## TAFT AND SCHENCK

Talks to the Pupils on the

Dignity of Labor.

TRAINING HAND AND HEAD

Pressing Need of Good Farmers in

the Islands.

CONSULTATIONS ON POLITICS

Holds Party Conferences With the

Leaders of the Various

Groups—Many Banquets.

MANILA, October 19.—Secretary Taft

devoted today to an inspection of the

schools of Manila. He visited the normal,

high and trade schools and was given

a reception at the industrial exposition

now being held here. In addressing a

gathering of pupils the Secretary declared

education to be the hope of the islands.

He said the trade schools afforded a

wonderful opportunity of teaching the

dignity of labor with head and hands.

No people could advance to a high state

of civilization who looked down upon or

despised labor, and the Philippines should

take pride and satisfaction in develop-

ing the education of their hands as well

as their heads.

Agriculture, the Secretary continued,

was a most important phase in the de-

velopment of the Philippines, farmers being

needed just as much as lawyers, doctors

and clergymen, and agricultural instruction

should not be neglected. He paid a

tribute to the self-sacrificing work of the

teachers and complimented Gov. Gen.

Smith and Dr. Barrows of the educa-

tional department on the school system.

Praises the Medicos.

The Secretary inspected also the newly

built medical school in Manila. Speaking

to the medical students, he said he con-

sidered this new work fully as important

as any taken up by the government, and

that the islands were in need of physi-

cians and a hygienic system of living.

He paid a tribute to American doctors.

Without the knowledge of tropical dis-

eases gained by American doctors during

the Spanish war, the construction of the

canal would have been impossible, but with this knowledge

they have been able to clean up the canal

zone and make it healthy and the com-

pletion of the canal is assured. In con-

clusion the Secretary complimented the

medical school upon the harmonious co-

operation of American and Filipino in-

structors.

While returning from Fort William Mc-

Kinley last night the horses attached to

the carriage in which were Secretary Taft

and Gov. Gen. Smith, were frightened by

a dog which was on the box took the reins

from the hands of the driver, but he was

not able to bring the horses down. He

succeeded, however, in guiding them into

a ditch and stopping the carriage. Neither

occupants nor horses were hurt.

Confers With the Radicals.

There is no official program for to-mor-

row, and the Secretary consequently will

have a free day.

The Secretary is holding daily consulta-

tions with leading organizations of vari-

ous groups, as well as independent in-

fluential men, and is studying the condi-

tions here. These talks have created re-

markable harmony and have promoted a

feeling of optimism in regard to the future.

Today he had a conference with the pro-